

IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Cancelled)
2. (Cancelled)
3. (Cancelled)
4. (Currently amended) ~~The method of claim 3, wherein determining the noise power in the signal comprises:~~ A method comprising:  
measuring phase noise in a signal, the phase noise due to a sampling-time phase mismatch between a transmitter device and a receiver device, wherein said signal is a multicarrier signal including a plurality of sub-carriers;  
determining a Gaussian noise power level in the signal, wherein determining the Gaussian noise power level in the signal comprises:  

determining a total noise power level in the signal;  
determining a phase noise power level in the signal; and  
subtracting the phase noise power level from the total noise power level to determine the Gaussian noise power level in the signal[.];

calculating a gain factor associated with the phase noise; and  
applying the gain factor to the Gaussian noise power level to calculate an equivalent noise power.

5. (Original) The method of claim 4, wherein the phase noise power level of a first sub-carrier is based on an average power of a timing phase error in a phase error measurement sub-carrier and a ratio of a frequency of the first sub-carrier and a frequency of the phase error measurement sub-carrier.
6. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the phase error measurement sub-carrier is a pilot-tone.
7. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the phase noise power level of the first sub-carrier is calculated as  $\overline{\theta^2} \frac{f^2}{f_p^2} r^2$ , where  $\overline{\theta^2}$  is the average power of the timing phase error in the phase error measurement sub-carrier,  $f$  is a frequency of the first sub-carrier,  $f_p$  is a frequency of the phase error measurement sub-carrier, and  $\overline{r^2}$  is the average signal power of the first sub-carrier.
8. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the gain factor,  $G_p$ , is calculated as  $G_p = 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha\sigma} r_{\max} \frac{f}{f_p} \theta_{\max}$ , where  $\alpha$  is a constant factor based on an error rate and a sub-carrier coding scheme,  $\sigma^2$  is the Gaussian noise power level of the signal,  $r_{\max}$  is a maximum distance of an error constellation point from an origin, and  $\theta_{\max}$  is a maximum phase error.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein the equivalent noise power,  $\sigma_e^2$ , for the first sub-carrier is calculated as  $\sigma_e^2 = \sigma^2 G_p^2$ .

10. (Cancelled)

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Currently amended) ~~The method of claim 1, further comprising:~~ A method comprising:

measuring phase noise in a signal, the phase noise due to a sampling-time phase mismatch between a transmitter device and a receiver device;

determining a Gaussian noise power level in the signal;

activating phase noise compensation based on a first threshold; and

deactivating phase noise compensation based on a second threshold, wherein the first threshold is greater than the second threshold[.];

calculating a gain factor associated with the phase noise; and

applying the gain factor to the Gaussian noise power level to calculate an equivalent noise power.

14. (Cancelled)

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Cancelled)

17. (Currently amended) ~~The machine-readable medium of claim 16, wherein determining the Gaussian noise power level in the signal comprises:~~ A computer readable medium storing executable instructions, which when executed, to cause a device to perform operations comprising:

measuring phase noise in a signal, the phase noise due to a sampling-time phase mismatch between a transmitter device and a receiver device, wherein said signal is a multicarrier signal including a plurality of sub-carriers;

calculating a gain factor associated with the phase noise;

applying the gain factor to the Gaussian noise power level to calculate an equivalent noise power;

determining a Gaussian noise power level in the signal, wherein determining the Gaussian noise power level in the signal comprises:

determining a total noise power level in the signal;

determining a phase noise power level in the signal; and

subtracting the phase noise power level from the total noise power level to determine the Gaussian noise power level in the signal.

18. (Previously presented) The computer readable medium of claim 17, wherein the phase noise power level of a first sub-carrier is based on an average power of a timing phase error in a phase error measurement sub-carrier and a ratio of a frequency of the first sub-carrier and a frequency of the phase error measurement sub-carrier.

19. (Previously presented) The computer readable medium of claim 18, wherein the phase error measurement sub-carrier is a pilot-tone.

20. (Previously presented) The computer readable medium of claim 18, wherein the phase noise power level of the first sub-carrier is calculated as  $\overline{\theta^2} \frac{f^2}{f_p^2} \overline{r^2}$ , where  $\overline{\theta^2}$  is the average power of the timing phase error in the phase error measurement sub-carrier,  $f$  is a frequency of the first sub-carrier,  $f_p$  is a frequency of the phase error measurement sub-carrier, and  $\overline{r^2}$  is the average signal power of the first sub-carrier.

21. (Previously presented) The computer readable medium of claim 20, wherein the gain factor,  $G_p$ , is calculated as  $G_p = 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha \sigma} r_{\max} \frac{f}{f_p} \theta_{\max}$ , where  $\alpha$  is a constant factor based on an error rate and a sub-carrier coding scheme,  $\sigma^2$  is the Gaussian noise power level of the signal,  $r_{\max}$  is a maximum distance of an error constellation point from an origin, and  $\theta_{\max}$  is a maximum phase error.

22. (Previously presented) The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the equivalent noise power,  $\sigma_e^2$ , for the first sub-carrier is calculated as  $\sigma_e^2 = \sigma^2 G_p^2$ .

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Cancelled)

25. (Cancelled)

26. (Currently amended) ~~The machine-readable medium of claim 14, wherein the method further comprises~~ A computer readable medium storing executable instructions, which when executed, to cause a device to perform operations comprising:

measuring phase noise in a signal, the phase noise due to a sampling-time phase mismatch between a transmitter device and a receiver device;

determining a Gaussian noise power level in the signal;

calculating a gain factor associated with the phase noise; and

applying the gain factor to the Gaussian noise power level to calculate an equivalent noise power[.];

activating phase noise compensation based on a first threshold; and

deactivating phase noise compensation based on a second threshold, wherein the first threshold is greater than the second threshold.

27. (Cancelled)

28. (Cancelled)

29. (Cancelled)

30. (Currently amended) ~~The apparatus of claim 29, wherein the means for determining the Gaussian noise power level in the signal comprises:~~ An apparatus comprising:

means for measuring phase noise in a signal, the phase noise due to a sampling-time phase mismatch between a transmitter device and a receiver device, wherein said signal is a multicarrier signal including a plurality of sub-carriers;

means for determining a Gaussian noise power level in the signal, wherein the means for determining the Gaussian noise power level in the signal comprises:

means for determining a total noise power level in the signal;

means for determining a phase noise power level in the signal; and

means for subtracting the phase noise power level from the total noise power level to determine the Gaussian noise power level in the signal[[.]];

means for calculating a gain factor associated with the phase noise; and

means for applying the gain factor to the Gaussian noise power level to calculate an equivalent noise power.

31. (Original) The apparatus of claim 30, wherein the phase noise power level of a first sub-carrier is based on an average power of a timing phase error in a phase error measurement sub-carrier and a ratio of a frequency of the first sub-carrier and a frequency of the phase error measurement sub-carrier.

32. (Original) The apparatus of claim 31, wherein the phase error measurement sub-carrier is a pilot-tone.

33. (Original) The apparatus of claim 31, wherein the gain factor,  $G_p$ , associated with a first sub-carrier is calculated as  $G_p = 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha\sigma} r_{\max} \frac{f}{f_p} \theta_{\max}$ , where  $\alpha$  is a constant factor based on an error rate and a sub-carrier coding scheme,  $\sigma^2$  is the Gaussian noise power level of the signal,  $r_{\max}$  is a maximum distance of an error constellation point from an origin,  $f$  is a frequency of the first sub-carrier,  $f_p$  is a frequency of a phase error measurement sub-carrier, and  $\theta_{\max}$  is a maximum phase error.

34. (Cancelled)

35. (Cancelled)

36. (Cancelled)



37. (Currently amended) ~~The apparatus of claim 29, further comprising:~~ An apparatus comprising:

means for measuring phase noise in a signal, the phase noise due to a sampling-time phase mismatch between a transmitter device and a receiver device, wherein said signal is a multicarrier signal including a plurality of sub-carriers;

means for determining a Gaussian noise power level in the signal;

means for calculating a gain factor associated with the phase noise; and

means for applying the gain factor to the Gaussian noise power level to calculate an equivalent noise power[.];

activating phase noise compensation based on a first threshold; and

deactivating phase noise compensation based on a second threshold, wherein the first threshold is greater than the second threshold.

38. (Original) A Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) modem comprising:

a timing recovery module to measure a timing phase error within a signal, the timing phase error due to a sampling-time phase mismatch between a transmitter device and the DSL modem;

a phase noise power module to determine a phase noise power level of the signal, the phase noise power level based on the timing phase error;

a total noise power measurement module to measure a total noise power level of the signal, wherein a Gaussian noise power level of the signal is represented as the difference between the phase noise power level and the total noise power level; and

a gain factor module to calculate a gain factor associated with the timing phase error and to apply the gain factor to the Gaussian noise power level in the signal to calculate an equivalent noise power.

39. (Original) The DSL modem of claim 38, further comprising:

a signal power measurement module to measure a signal power level of the signal; and

a signal-to-noise power module to determine a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) based on the signal power level and the calculated equivalent noise power.

40. (Original) The DSL modem of claim 39, further comprising:

a bit-loading module to determine bit-loading based on the signal-to-noise ratio.

41. (Original) The DSL modem of claim 40, wherein the signal is a multicarrier signal including a plurality of sub-carriers.

42. (Original) The DSL modem of claim 41, wherein the timing phase error is measured from a pilot-tone of the multicarrier signal.

43. (Original) The DSL modem of claim 41, wherein the gain factor,  $G_p$ , associated

with a first sub-carrier is calculated as  $G_p = 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha\sigma} r_{\max} \frac{f}{f_p} \theta_{\max}$ , where  $\alpha$  is a constant factor

based on an error rate and a sub-carrier coding scheme,  $\sigma^2$  is the Gaussian noise power level of

Gaussian noise power level of the signal,  $r_{\max}$  is a maximum distance of an error constellation point from an origin,  $f$  is a frequency of the first sub-carrier,  $f_p$  is a frequency of a phase error measurement sub-carrier, and  $\theta_{\max}$  is a maximum phase error.

44. (Original) The DSL modem of claim 38, wherein the gain factor module is further to activate phase noise compensation based on a first threshold and deactivate phase noise compensation based on a second threshold, wherein the first threshold is greater than the second threshold.